The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,023.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HERRING—August 16th, the wife of Charles Herring, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—REID—September 10th, at Malabar Hill, by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, Robert Clark, Esq., to Miss Isabella Reid.

DEATHS.

DAVEY—August 17th, at Heidelberg, William John Cgilvie, aged eight years, only son of Surgeon Major William Davey, H. M.'s Bombay Army.

JEFFREYS—September 11th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Charles Jeffreys, Foreman B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, aged 27 years.

McDONALD—August 15th, at Gifford, Haddingtonshire, James Philpot, the dearly beloved son of Mr. James McDonald, Head Master, Scottish High School, Bombay, aged 3 years and 3 months.

ROZARIO—September 8th, at Sholapore, Mr. J. D. de Rozario, late Head Clerk Prothonotary's Office High Court, Bombay, aged 46 years and 4 months.

KAIL—September 10th, at Girgaum, of convulsions, Fredrick William, son of Mr. C. Kail aged two years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	5 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	6 18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	8 18	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	9 19	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo.....	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	7	„ Colombo	28
„ Negapatam.....	10 24	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Pondicherry	11 25	„ Cochin.....	1
„ Madras.....	13 30	„ Calicut	1
„ Coconada.....	17 2	„ Cannanore	2
„ Visagapatam	18 3	„ Mangalore	3
„ Bimlipatam.....	18 3	„ Carwar.....	4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay ..	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander John Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at Noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of each month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail Steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNIO ATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	21	Leave Bussorah	3	9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
	Oct.			Oct.	
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee.....	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	19	24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 809 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE "NYANZA," 560 tons register, will sail on or about the 25th September. For Freight or Passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Captain Warwick.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

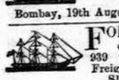
FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," White, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER BARQUE "CARN TUAL," OF BELFAST.—NOTICE is hereby given of the arrival in this Harbour of the Ship "OMAR PACHA," Captain J. Bullock, with a considerable portion of the Cargo of the "CARN TUAL," from Liverpool, which Vessel has been sold at Mauritius, where she put in dismasted, after encountering a Hurricane, and was stranded there.

The Consignees of Cargo per "Carn Tual" are therefore requested to pay the Freight on Goods arrived, due here as per original Bill of Lading, and on the Goods, Freight paid in England, to pay the Forwarding Freight per "Omar Pacha," and further to sign an Average Agreement with respect to the General Average per "Carn Tual," and to pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the value of the Cargo, to be held as Security for the payment of the proportion of General Average and expenses for which the Cargo is liable.

On the receipt of the Freight and the Deposit aforesaid, and after execution of the Average Agreement, the holders of Bills of Lading of Cargo per "Carn Tual," will receive Delivery Orders for the Cargo per "Omar Pacha," which must be taken delivery of within three days, as per special clause in the Bill of Lading, otherwise it will be landed by the Agent of the former Owner of the "Carn Tual," Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees of Cargo.

The Freight Agreement in the Bill of Lading, per "Omar Pacha," can be inspected, as well as the Average Agreement, and the latter can be executed, and the deposit paid at the Office of Mr. T. LIDBETTER, Average Adjuster, Rampart Row, who will receive the said Deposits on the Cargo, grant receipts for the same, and give all information required on the subject.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Average Adjuster.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,600 tons, Captain Woon, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

WANTED.

BOILERS WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY two CORNISH BOILERS, with single flues, 18 and 20 feet long by 5 and 6 feet diameter. Apply to WALLACE & Co., Managers Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Ld.)

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th August 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS FOR BANDORA FEAST.

On SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, the following EXTRA TRAINS will be run, in addition to the Ordinary Trains, between Bombay and Mahim, calling at Byculla and Dadur Stations:—

Down Trains.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Up Trains.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep...	11	10	5	Mahim Dep...	12	20	3
Mahim Arri....	11	50	5	Bombay Arri..	1	0	4
		40	9		20	7	40

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up through the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25. The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

SOUNDY & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of this Estate, I do order that the Creditors of said Firm and of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE individually do send in the particulars of their said Claims to the said Trustees at their Office, No. 24 Rampart Row, within the Fort, on or before MONDAY the 28th day of September next, and that in default any and all such Creditors be excluded from any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are sent in and proved.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attorneys for the Trustees.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, advertised to be held on MONDAY, the 31st August instant, WILL NOT BE HELD.

NOTICE is further given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1868.

2.—To elect two Directors to fill up vacancies, who shall take office in the event of not being resolved to wind up the Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held as hereunder mentioned.

NOTICE is further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the aforesaid Registered Office of the Company on the said 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted:—

"That the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A specialty of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant, for SUPPLYING MATERIALS and ERECTING BUILDINGS for STEAM HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESSES at Khamgaum. Particulars can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as sanitary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves,

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes,

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,

DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the E-tate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor to the Administrator.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Tranks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and at the rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of about three millions of BRICKS from the Kilns of the Municipal Brick Works at Panwell to any of the Bunders in Bombay.

Tenders, which should only be made on a printed form which may be obtained at this Office, are to be sent in on or before the 16th day of September, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Apollo House, 4th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

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NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

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BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1672 of 1866.

Assabayee, widow of Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, deceased, Joosub Abdool Rahman, Khatoobayee and Fatimabayee, Infant son and daughters of the said late Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, by their guardian Mahomed bin Adamjee, respectively of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Row in a house assessed under No. 75..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Marriambayee, widow and administratrix of Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman, deceased; Meya Ahmed, the infant son of Mahomed Hoosain; Goolam Mahomed and Rahimtoola, sons of the said late Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman; Khutizabayee, widow of the deceased Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, respectively of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Nagdevi Street in a house No. 36; Hajee Ibrahim Hoosain, also Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing outside the Fort in Nizam Haliz Street; and Fatimabayee, widow of Hajee Joosub, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Street..... *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons Claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of the late HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL RAHMAN, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Fifth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, are hereby required to file such Claim, in writing, in my Office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 24th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M.'s 5TH REGT. N. L. I.—WANTED, a BANDMASTER. Applications, accompanied with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Band Secretary H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., Belgaum.
Belgaum, 6th September 1868.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of the House No. 12, Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of MR. CANNON, suitable for Dwelling or Offices. Apply to MR. NARAYEN CRISTNA LAUD, Meadow Street, No. 40.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "GOLCONDA" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
s. s. "Iberian," from Liverpool 8th August (part cargo.)
" "Ripon," from Southampton..... 15th August
" "Nyanza," from Marseilles..... 23rd
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 11th September 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES (6) SIX per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant.
Shareholders when applying for payment are requested to produce Provisional Share Certificates or Allotment Letters with Second Call Receipt.
By order,
ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.
Bombay, 10th September 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purpose of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.
W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—
2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew Tobacco.
B. F. FIELD, Junior.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.
WILLIAM STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of municipal License Tax.
F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
OPENING OF CHURNEY ROAD STATION.
The new CHURNEY ROAD STATION is now OPEN for PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, and Trains will leave there daily, calling at each Stations as far as Veraun, at 5-20 P.M. and Arrive from Veraur and intermediate Stations at 9-50 A.M.
J. R. DUXBURY
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
OPENING OF CHURNEY ROAD NEW STATION.
BANDORA FEAST.
SUNDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1868.
Trains (calling at Bellasis Road, Parell, Dadur and Mahim) will leave Bombay, (Churney Road Station) at 12-0 NOON, 2-0 P.M., 5-23 P.M., and 7-30 P.M.; returning from Bandora at 1-0 P.M., 3-0 P.M., 5-30 P.M., and 8-30 P.M.
FARES AS USUAL.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 5 P.M. on SATURDAY next the 12th instant, from parties wishing to supply STEAM TONNAGE for the conveyance from Kurrachee to this Port of 168 Men, 9 Women, and 24 Children (Europeans). Provisions for which party will be put on board by the Commissariat Department at Bombay.
The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready to leave this for Kurrachee not later than the 21st, and to be in Bombay by the 29th instant, and to be subject to the usual survey prior to being taken up.
In the event of the usual proportion of Officers being embarked with the above Detail their Table will have to be provided by the Owners of the Steamers on the regulated allowance of Table Money.
The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY; and in Kurrachee in Partnership with Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 11th day of September instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, it is ordered that the abovenamed Traders be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 11th day of September 1868.
KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia and others.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE WHITENESS.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for 'ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POSTAL NOTICE,

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Tuesday....Sept.	15	Saturday ...Nov.	14
Saturday .... "	26	" .... "	21
" .... October	3	" .... "	28
" .... "	10	" ....Dec.	5
" .... "	17	" .... "	12
" .... "	24	" .... "	19
" .... "	31	" .... "	26
" .... "	7		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

September	18	November	13
October	2	.....	27
"	16	December	11
"	30	"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *vis* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.
The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.
Hay, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Reay, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Christopher, Ensign, 38th Regiment, to join, from England.
Heathcote, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Surat.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.
Hay, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
Forteath, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kulladghee.
Bolton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, Nagpore Force, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st August 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—
21st Hussars.—Cornet Joseph W. M. Cotton to be Lieutenant, vice Twyford, who retires from the service. Dated 24th August 1868.
Lieutenant Boyce Albert Combe to be Adjutant, vice Twyford. Dated 24 August 1868.
Cornet Thomas Deane to be Lieutenant, vice Cotton, a Probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 24th August 1868.
Cornet Sydney D. Turnbull to be Lieutenant, vice Combe, appointed Adjutant. Dated 24th August 1868.
The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Henry Mahony, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, is accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 22nd August 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Smith, Staff Corps, is directey to do general duty at Lucknow.
Major J. P. Campbell, Staff Corps, is transferred from Dayrah to Agra, for general duty.
Major R. A. Napper, of the Staff Corps, is permitted to do general duty at Meerut.
Captain A. W. Graham, General List, Infantry, is posted to the 28th Native Infantry, for duty.
Captain W. W. Sherlock, 38th Foot, is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on the 11th instant, the test in Punjabee, prescribed by clause III. of G. G. O. No. 294 of 5.
Captain H. Inglis, Staff Corps, is transferred for duty from the 31st to the 34th Native Infantry, at Lucknow.
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to confirm the provisional appointment of Captain L. A. M. Greene, 103rd Foot, as Aide-de-camp to Major General R. Shubrick, commanding the Ceded Districts, Madras.
In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 19th instant, (page 350.) Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 82nd Foot, is permitted to join the Officers' Surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October next.
Ensign D. E. Gouldsbury, 105th Foot, is reported to have passed, in the "Lower Standard" in Hindoostance, on the 3rd instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH SEPTEMBER,

London....Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.	
Liverpool...Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.	
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	
Overland...Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ....Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 11	Golconda (s)	Dundas.....	Suez, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 11	Oliver Cromwell	France	Rangoon.
	Elizabeth	Buffet	Malabar Coast.
	Rothley	Richardson..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Zelica*, Stephens, to Rangoon.
Ship *Burmah*, Yeo, to Java.
Ship *Morning Star*, Grainger, to Akyab.
Ship *Patel Guzrat*, Nacoda to Calcutta.
Ship *Bethshira*, Duncairn, to Tuticorin.
Ship *Royal Edward*, Shaw to Bassein.
Ship *Caldera*, Jordain, to Colombo.
Ship *Defiance*, Langlois, to Liverpool.
Ship *Anglo-Indian*, Glen, to Calao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Dramatic*, for Rangoon.
Ship *Bucheate*, for Colombo.
Ship *Sultan Fisheen*, for Alleppay and Cochin.

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN .....Sept.	4	MADRAS.....Sept.	5
CALCUTTA.....Sept.	5	SHANGHAI .....Aug.	1
HONGKONG .....Aug.	7	SINGAPORE.....Aug.	15
KURRACHEE .....Sept.	5	SUEZ .....Aug.	29
LONDON (*vie Marseilles*).Aug.	21		

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

IT has been stated in a published letter, written by the Military correspondent of one of our contemporaries, that Her Majesty considers the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards to be an appanage of the Royal Family. It is added that the Queen designs Prince Arthur as the Duke of Cambridge's successor, whenever he, from any cause, may vacate the appointment. If such be Her Majesty's intentions and ideas they are open to grave objection. That the rumour is at least founded on probability would appear from the very great anxiety shown by the Queen some years ago to make Prince Albert succeed the Duke of Wellington. Fortunately the late Prince Consort was too pure-minded and unselfish to assume a position which, as regarded his own individual tastes and wishes, would have been most gratifying to him. Notwithstanding therefore the Queen's unconcealed desire, and the strong support afforded to her by the foremost man of the age, the Prince Consort declined the alluring proposition. He felt that the post of Commander-in-Chief was incompatible with his position as Consort and natural adviser of the sovereign; that the acts of the Commander-in-Chief could scarcely fail to be identified with the wishes of the Crown. He knew that Her Majesty would necessarily be involved in the responsibility which the officer at the head of her army practically owes in spite of a constitutional fiction to the House of Commons and the nation. Impressed with these ideas he declined to follow the Duke of Wellington's advice, and in so doing he acted undoubtedly with prudence and wisdom. On the Great Duke's death it was confidently anticipated by many that the successor of the hero would be his most trusted Lieutenant. Influence from a high quarter was, however, supposed to have been exercised, and Lord Hardinge was appointed to the post. During the three years of Lord Hardinge's tenure of office, the accusation of being a courtier beset him, and it was suspected that appointments to high military posts depended rather on backstair influence than on merit. On Lord Hardinge's death there were few, if any, objections to the nomination of the Duke of Cambridge as his successor. He had served his apprenticeship as a regimental officer, he was known to be thoroughly well acquainted with the details of the Service, was full of zeal for his profession, was of a frank and genial disposition, had gone through part of a sharp campaign, and, above all, had no competitors. It was thought, moreover, that a person in his exalted position would be removed far above all temptation to indulge in jobs and favouritism, that he would be strong enough to resist applications which other men of less assured social position would be too weak to withstand. Having himself nothing to hope from favour, it was fondly believed that the interests of the public would be attended to with the most rigid impartiality. Experience might have taught us better. The Duke of York, the misnamed "soldier's friend," was one of the worst Commanders-in-Chief we have ever had, and it has long been notorious that with regard to his royal brothers and cousin, in their capacities as Colonels of the regiments of Guards they, more than any other Colonels, were guided in their nominations more by private favour than any considerations of fitness. The Duke of Cambridge has not proved himself a second Duke of York, but it is scarcely too much to say that he has fallen far short of the anticipations in which the public indulged at the time of his nomination. Really a foe to progress, he has ever been ready to yield his convictions at the first sound of popular or rather newspaper clamour. To meet with the approval of the cheap press, and to give no cause for letters in the papers, seems to be the chief object of his official career. Neither in this line of conduct has he been actuated by any appreciation of the real merits of a case, as plainly set forth by the recognised organs of the nation, but simply by a morbid dread of unpopularity with the multitude. Not possessed of sufficient moral courage to seek absolute popularity, by taking the lead in reforms, loudly demanded by the popular voice, he is content to join in just sufficiently early to avoid being dragged at the tail of the car of progress. Even then his sincerity is open to question. Take for instance the Staff College. He dared not, especially as the measure was supported by the Prince Consort, refuse to establish an institution where officers might be trained for the difficult duties of the staff; but in spite of all his orders and protestations, he has done just as little as he could to give a real stimulus to professional education. A Staff College officer is looked upon as a perfect nuisance at the Horse Guards, and his claims, which cannot be utterly ignored, are got rid of in the cheapest manner possible. We do not believe, though the Staff College has been in existence upwards of ten years, that except in two cases in India, a single graduate has received a higher appointment than that of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, or Brigade Major, yet Lieutenant Colonels and Majors abound among those who have gone through the course. If a man has interest, and has ever seen a shot fired, passing through the Staff College will give the authorities a pretext for giving him an appointment. On the other hand an officer may have served on the Staff before, and thus by terms of the Royal Warrant, be qualified for a Staff appointment without going through the College, yet if he has no interest, he is told "I can give you nothing till you have passed." We could produce numerous instances of men who have not only served on the Staff, but served on the Staff before an enemy, who have been thus treated.

Indeed such is the favouritism and partiality shown, that it would be difficult to persuade the public that the Horse Guards even pretended to have a principle of selection. Here, then, we have two instances of Royal Commanders-in-Chief, in neither of which can the result be said to have been satisfactory, yet it is now proposed to make an invariable rule that the Commander-in-Chief should always be a member of the Royal Family. The chief and main objection which stands out from amongst the general arguments against such a measure, is the great difficulty of subjecting such a Commander-in-Chief to frank criticism and due responsibility. It may be urged that in such a position he would cease to be a Prince and would only be a general officer. This, no doubt, is the theory; but in practice it is quite different, and under no circumstances does a Prince cease to be a Prince. The manner in which the boy subaltern of Engineers Prince Arthur is toadied by grey haired veterans, is an instance. Another objection, and by no means a slight one, is that if matters went wrong at the Horse Guards, the sovereign would share in the discredit attaching to his or her nominee. But we ask why should the Commander-in-Chief be a member of the Royal Family? To fill such an office as the command of our large and scattered army, requires, in addition to much practical experience, a rare union of special qualities. When the choice lies between some half dozen war worn generals, each striving throughout a lifetime to obtain preminence above his fellows, it is surely far more likely to be good than when the only choice lies between say a Prince Arthur and a Prince Leopold, both of whom need not be anything but very average individuals. The Royal Family have no monopoly of talent, while they have necessarily less experience of the profession, and have been brought less in contact with all ranks than the professional soldier. Moreover, both in point of honour and emolument the Command of the Army is the great prize of the profession, and there are not so many valuable prizes that we can afford to lock up any great incentive to ambition. Fortune has given our Princes high social standing, while the country gives them affluence. Let not therefore the position and income attached to the post of Commander-in-Chief be taken from hard working soldiers to be given to young men already sufficiently favoured, and to whom soldiering is as it were but an amateur incident in their careers. To fill such an important office the best man should be chosen, whether he be Prince, Peer, or Commoner. If we act on a different system, it may so chance that the disasters of the French Army, when Louis XIV. was closing his career, and during the reign of Louis XV., as well as those which dimmed the lustre of the British arms in Holland at the close of the last century, may again find a parallel in the future military history of our own country.

THE officers and men of the 5th and 8th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, which embarked for, but did not land in, Abyssinia, will be glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India has, upon the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, sanctioned the payment to them of donation batta for Abyssinia.

IT will be seen from an advertisement that a first dividend of two shillings in the pound will be payable to creditors of the Asiatic Bank Corporation at the Bombay office on and after the 16th inst.

THE Municipal Commissioner, we are informed, has intimated to Government that the new European Cemetery at Sewree, and that at Dharavee, for Portuguese Roman Catholics, are ready for use.

THE 30th P. N. I., *en route* for Rawulpindee, will be at Umritsur on the 19th, Lahore 23rd September, Goojrat 1st, Jhelum 5th, and arrive at Rawulpindee on the 11th October.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 8.

THERE is a rumour among the natives at Nagpore, that the Nizam of Hyderabad has paid up the debt due by him to the British Government, and that, consequently, the administration of the Berar country is to be again made over to him. He is believed by some to have brought about this unlikely arrangement by writing to the Secretary of State for India. Accepting as we do the rumour with all due reservation, our only desire in giving publicity to it, is to suggest that the straw probably indicates the direction of the wind in this instance.—*Ibid.*

THE "Fort St. George Gazette"—the official Gazette of the Madras Presidency—which has been published hitherto twice a week, is to be changed to a weekly publication.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

SEPTEMBER 13TH.—14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
11 A.M.—Service and Litany.
Hymns, 21 and 144.
6 P.M.—Service.
Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills"—from the 121st Psalm.
Hymn, 139.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.
11 A.M. —Prayers,—Sermon.
Hymns, 161 and 187.
6 P.M.—Prayers,—Sermon.
Hymns, 77 and 222.
THE HARBOUR.
A SERVICE will be held by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., on board the s. s. "City of Manchester" (above the middle ground) at 11 o'clock A.M., and another Service on board the s. s. "West Indian" (below the middle ground) at 3-30 P.M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 21st AUGUST.

PRESUMING that the shareholders of the late Bank of Bombay, who are resident in your quarter of the world, would feel interested in the views and proceedings of their brothers in affliction here, I have on previous occasions advised you of what was done by the London committee of shareholders in that doomed concern. I find that these gentlemen are still hard at work, with every appearance of unabated confidence in the justice of the claim they put forward. A pamphlet has been sent to me containing further correspondence with the India Office here, together with what the committee call "a very valuable memorandum," with which they have been favoured by an individual, name unknown, to me at least, as to the liability of the Indian Government to make good the losses sustained by the shareholders. The correspondence does not amount to much. The committee address a letter under date of the 17th ultimo, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, expressing their surprise that, pending the enquiry just set on foot, and without waiting for its results, the Secretary of State should have prejudged the claims of the shareholders, and repudiated liability on the part of the Government. They insist that the question, whether the Government is liable can, only be properly considered when all the facts are ascertained (a very just remark, but one which it appears to me cuts the ground from under the feet of the committee themselves on the claim already set up), and with the view of facilitating the necessary investigation they specify one or two points as essential to a satisfactory result. The first of these is the connection between any of the directors and the investments or advances by which the loss was sustained. The second is, the history of the alteration of the charter; the third, the use made of the new power; the fourth, the amount of knowledge of the circumstances connected with the bank possessed by the Government officials in Bombay or at Calcutta. They dwell on each head by itself, and conclude by soliciting that a copy of their communication may be forwarded to the Commission now sitting in Bombay. Lord Clinton acknowledges receipt on the 31st ult., and says that Sir Stafford Northcote sees no reason to depart from the decision he had previously arrived at, adding that a copy of their letter had been forwarded to the Government at Bombay.

The "valuable memorandum" spoken of is of more consequence than the committee's own productions. It is ably written and reasoned, and makes a far stronger case for the shareholders than had been previously attempted. The writer, whoever he is, had gone carefully over the official documents in the Blue Book, and appears to have seen at once, that on the grounds of control by the Government directors and resulting responsibility to the Government from that circumstance, the shareholders had no claim whatever. He does not say this in so many words, but he evidently considers the point is hardly worth dwelling upon. The sole point on which he lays stress is the alteration of the charter. This alteration, he declares, was made without the knowledge of the shareholders, while all the circumstances attending the preparation of the measure by the Government officials, and the passing of it through the Legislative Council, indicate either culpable carelessness or something worse. In either case the Government are, he believes, responsible. He analyses at great length all the evidence as yet obtained, which he considers most suspiciously scanty, and points out that, though Lord Cranborne wrote in December 1866, requesting that careful enquiries should be made into the circumstances attending the insertion of the important words in the charter, no answer has yet been returned by the Bombay Government to that simple question. All that they did, he says, was to send a formal reply, consisting of a letter from Mr. A. D. Robertson, a Government director of the bank, and for some time Acting Chief Secretary of the Government, and also of a lengthened summary which had been prepared the year before, but not three paragraphs of which had anything to do with the subject. He has analysed this summary himself, he says, and the result at which he has arrived, so far as it throws any light on the subject, is that no one except the draftsman knew anything of the clause in question, that the Bombay Government and the directors of the bank were entirely ignorant of the fact that it was inserted; that the last never asked for, and the former never meant to grant, the privilege conferred by it, and that if the Government had known of it they would never have permitted it to pass. "If this result," he adds, "so unsatisfactory as coming from a great Government Department, is not the true one, the only other alternative is that the change was made designedly, and designedly concealed." He then enumerates the few facts which he can sift out from the mass of narrative. There were two drafts of the new charter. The first did not contain the powers in question. The second draft which did contain them, professed to follow the "phraseology" of the English Joint Stock Companies' Act. Mr. Robertson, who took charge of the Bill, objected, however, to the use of that phraseology, and urged the use of that of the Bengal Charter, and he sent to the directors a copy of the second draft with its deviations from the Bengal Charter marked on it, "which, although the most important document referred to, is not printed in the Blue Book." Ultimately the Joint Stock Companies' Act was adopted as the rule of phraseology, and he observes that he cannot understand how there was so much dispute as to mere phraseology, when the important change in substance stared Mr. Robertson in the face. He then comments on the official statement that there is nothing to show that Government were aware of the last amendment, that it had "crept into the Bill" and had escaped notice, and couples with these assertions the explanation given by Mr. Robertson, who says that though he had charge of the Bill before the Council, he made no special illusion to the words inserted. These circumstances, he thinks, place the liability of the Government beyond doubt, as showing that the alteration was their act, and not that of the directors. "Their avowed ignorance it may be hard to credit, but if they allowed their power over the Legislative body to be abused to such purposes, they must be responsible for the result to those who suffered by them." But he also points out that it was scarcely possible the clause should have attracted no attention, as Mr. Robertson himself had compared the draft with the Bengal Charter, and had corresponded with the bank on the deviations, while the law officer of the Government revised it. Further, a committee, consisting of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Tristram, and Mr. Lowis, the Advocate-General, had reported on the Bill, clause by clause, and their report was published in the "Bombay Gazette" of 21st February 1863. He then compares the two drafts, pointing out that the words must have been designedly interpolated, and also calling attention to powers given to the Bank to invest its *deposits* in the shares of companies, a provision which he thinks unaccountable, and requiring even more explanation than the former. He then declares his disbelief that the Government were really so ignorant of the change as they wish us to be thought, pointing to their conduct, when the consequences were first brought to their knowledge in proof of this, and, as additional evidence, to the Bank meeting held on the 7th August 1865, at which Mr. Hannay, the chairman, stated that the new Act had been *carefully considered* at the Council Board and by special committees. Lastly, he thinks the Government were bound to give the shareholders full notice of the change, and to protect their co-partners against having rights altered by legislation which they believed to be ruinous and wrong. "Of that duty there can be no doubt, and as little doubt that they culpably failed to discharge it."

I have given this long resumé, in case the report does not reach Bombay by the same mail as this letter, and as at the present stage of the enquiry every fresh contribution to the matter may be use. Of my own view I need say nothing at present, preferring, like the queer members of the Japanese Parliament, to reserve my opinion As at present advised, however, I feel disposed to say that it seems a nice point, and that a good deal may be advanced on both sides of the question, as Floyd, the Irish barrister, used to remark "I'd like a hundred guineas to argue it either way."

The meeting of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company was held on Tuesday. I sent you before a full account of their doings from the report. Nothing noteworthy occurred at the meeting except that Lord William Hay, who was in the chair, expressed an opinion that the extension to India would be accomplished before long. I am not going to echo his belief, as I allowed myself to be over-influenced before by equally sanguine anticipations of even more important persons than his Lordship, and therefore I will only say at present that I shall believe the scheme is ready when the prospectus is in my hands, not sooner.

The subscription lists for the new French Atlantic Telegraph Company closed yesterday. I believe they have got all their capital here and in Paris, but there has been no great rush for the shares. It was prejudiced by being placed on the market at the same date with the French Government loan. The latter proved, as you have already heard, a tremendous success. The Government asked for about £18,000,000 and got offers to the tune of £880,000,000. It is needless to add that the brilliant financial *coup* thus secured has brought on a recrudescence of the warlike rumours so constantly turning up. The French have now, it is pointed out, a magnificent army, and they can obviously get the sinews of war to any extent. *Ergo*, they must want to put both to use at an early date.

I mentioned in previous letters the new issue of a million of fresh capital by the East India Railway Company at 6½ premium. It has all been taken up by their own shareholders.

The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £185,400, to Madras £14,600. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 10½d.; tenders at 1s. 10⅜d. will receive about 2 per cent; those above, in full. The result shows a further slight falling off in the demand for remittance from this side. The silver market is, of course, very dull.

Cotton has gone through a stage of extreme liveliness since my last. One day, indeed, recalled to speculative memories something like the feeling of that blissful era which began in February last and died out in May. One reason of the activity was the demand from manufacturers, consequent on the large orders they had received. This, however, speedily subsided. But it so happened, that unfavourable accounts from the Southern States of the prospects of the growing crop were telegraphed just about the same date, and the combined effect of the two was at once apparent. It was very considerate of our old friend the army-worm to turn up just at that critical moment; he is a plaguey disturber of the most elaborate speculative calculations. What amount of truth there is in this revival of a constant rumour, we shall soon know. That there has been some damage from floods in Mississippi and Louisiana, I think very likely. The American drought, has, like ours, been followed by heavy rain, and as that has a tendency to descend in bucketfuls rather than in isolated drops, it will, of course, deluge the alluvial lands. I adhere, however, to my former opinion that American rumours form the only disturbing influence at all likely to effect the cotton market. Actual supply and demand are so nicely balanced, that any slight change in values one way or the other soon brings a reaction. If prices go up much, manufacturers abstain from buying the raw material to any extent; if, on the other hand, prices fall, a few purchases soon steady them again.

The Manchester report to-day says, that the market is very strong, and prices are slightly against buyers; there is, however, only a limited business doing.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21st AUGUST.

THE *Times* of Wednesday, in a leader on the rewards given to officers who served in Abyssinia, commented on "the total omission from the list" in last Friday's *Gazette* "of Major Beville, whose regiment, the Beloochees, did such admirable service throughout the campaign;" and, as this omission cannot but have occasioned extreme surprise and mortification to all Major Beville's comrades in arms, I am glad to be able to assure you that it was not intentional, having been caused merely by the gross and culpable neglect of a copying clerk at the Horse Guards. In the original list sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, Major Beville was named for promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and to receive the decoration of C. B., along with the other commanding officer of the regiments that were at the front during the campaign; but it is customary, before any Indian officer is actually promoted, for the Horse Guards to send his name to the India Office for the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and the clerk whose duty it was in this instance to copy the list to be sent to the India Office carelessly overlooked Major Beville's name altogether. It might have been supposed that the India Office people would notice and call the attention of the Horse Guards to the omission; but the officers of that department justify their inaction in the matter by declaring that the India Office is only asked to "concur," and that, if it presumed to offer remarks or suggestions, such interference would be resented by the Horse Guards as an impertinence. The authorities at the Horse Guards, on the other hand, throw the blame on the India Office; and indeed it is hardly credible that, if the proper persons at that office had taken the trouble to read the list over carefully, they would not have perceived that Major Beville's name could only have been left out through some subordinate's mistake which it was their duty to try to rectify. But, of course, as in all such cases, there is a battle of departments to evade the responsibility of the blunder that has been committed; and as the man who actually made the mistake is just now away on leave, it is not probable that Major Beville will be able to get satisfaction out of any one for the terrible blow inflicted on him by the heedlessness of a clerk. Every soldier will sympathize with Major Beville in the cruel disappointment he felt, when, on taking up Saturday's paper, he saw that the long looked for Gazette had appeared without his name in it. For a time he could not believe his own eyes; and he came up to town at once from Shropshire almost heartbroken and feeling ashamed to look any one in the face till he had ascertained what this apparent slight really meant. I may add that Lord Napier himself noticed the omission whenever he got the Gazette, and wrote to the Horse Guards from Chalons pointing it out. The mistake therefore will be remedied; but, as no officer's name can appear in the "Gazette" till it has been placed before the Queen, it will probably be a fortnight, as Her Majesty is now in Switzerland, before the necessary formalities can be completed and Major Beville gazetted to the rank and honours he has so well deserved. I have gone fully into the case, because it is possible your military correspondent may not have heard the curious particulars of the way business is sometimes mismanaged in Government offices; and I can guarantee their perfect accuracy. As I have written so much regarding the Abyssinian Gazette, I may mention that Colonel Wilkins, R.E., is said to be very discontented at not getting the C.B.; for, as he is about to retire from the service, his promotion to a colonelcy is of very little value to him. Colonel Merewether's case is attracting a good deal of attention. The "Times" perhaps goes a little too far in saying that "he was indefatigably working the cause of the captives long before many of those who are now being rewarded for their exploits in Abyssinia would have known where to look for it on the map." Colonel Merewether was never

if there is any such, at or near the place where the ship then is:

He for each such default is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and the said functionaries must, and the said merchants may, examine into the grounds of such proposed discharge, or into the allegation of such unfitness, inability, desertion, or disappearance as aforesaid, in a summary way, and may, for that purpose, if they think fit so to do, administer oaths, and may either grant or refuse such sanction or certificate as appears to them to be just. § 207.

Upon the trial of any information, indictment, or other proceeding against any person, for discharging or leaving behind any seaman or apprentice, contrary to the provisions of this Act, it lies upon such person, either to produce the sanction or certificate before required, or to prove that he had obtained the same previously to having discharged or left behind such seaman or apprentice, or that it was impracticable for him to obtain such sanction or certificate. § 208.

What there was in that to interfere with the mutual consent of the two parties to the discharge he was at a loss to understand. (Hear, hear.) He could see nothing in this to authorise the Shipping Master to refuse his sanction to the discharge of a man when both the parties were agreeable and where the rules of the Board of Trade and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act were fully carried out. (Hear, hear.) This was a question which, he believed, had already been settled in Calcutta, and the paper containing the report of the case had been put into his hands. Captain Miller then quoted from the report of a case tried in the High Court at Calcutta in which Mr. Crogton had obtained a *rule nisi* for a *mandamus* to compel the Shipping Master of Calcutta to sanction the discharge of certain sailors then serving on board the ship *Milton*. It appeared from the affidavit on which the application was founded that the sailors wished for their discharge, that the captain was willing that they should be discharged, and that the captain of another ship was willing to engage them immediately. After reading in full the opinion of the Advocate General on behalf of the Shipping Master, in which the learned gentleman had said he did not think the Shipping Master had any discretion in the case, as the master of the ship was willing to discharge the men and the master of another ship was willing to engage them immediately, Captain Miller read the decision of Judge Phear, which was as follows:—

This rule must be made absolute, The Advocate General has relieved me from the necessity of supporting my decision by any minute reference to the word of the Merchant Shipping Act. He also shows how clearly the framers of the regulations of the Board of Trade have comprehended the scope of the words of the Act, and that the refusal of the shipping master in this case to give his sanction cannot be defended by reference to those regulations.

I will, however, point out concisely what I think is the state of the law relative to this matter for the guidance of public officers, for there can be no doubt that this question of the giving or withholding of certificates of discharge is of serious importance. Section 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, makes it the duty of the master of a ship who is about to discharge a seaman, to go before the shipping master to state the reasons for the discharge, and get his sanction, and if he discharges a sailor without obtaining the proper sanction, he is made guilty of a criminal offence. On the other hand, if the Shipping Master withholds his sanction, the master of the ship cannot set up that fact in answer to a suit brought by a sailor against him on the contract, assuming that the sailor is, according to the terms of his service, or of any contract made between them, entitled to his discharge. It would not do for the master to say in such a suit I could not discharge you till I got the certificate of the shipping master, and although I duly applied for it, it was refused me.

Therefore obviously the granting or withholding his sanction by the shipping master is of great personal importance to the master of the ship. And the injury which may be done to the sailors by a capricious refusal is sufficiently apparent from the affidavits which have been read in support of the rule.

As the Advocate General says, neither the English Act nor the Local Act pretend to make any alteration in the relation between the sailor and the master, so far as regards the contract between them, or to cripple them in their power of terminating or adjusting that relation by mutual consent. All that Section 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, does is to provide that for the protection alike of sailors and masters a public act shall be done at the time of the granting of the discharge. The shipping master must be first asked to satisfy himself either that the contract is duly terminated or put an end to, or that the master is otherwise entitled to say that the sailor shall be discharged. In other words, the function of granting his sanction is imposed on the official, solely that he may protect the sailor from wrongful conduct on the part of the master of the ship. The very position of Section 207 relative to the subject-matter of the immediately preceding and following sections is exceedingly expressive to this effect.

The rules of the Board of Trade do not trench on what I have said: they are nothing more than directions to public officers, &c., in furtherance of and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of the Act, but they cannot do anything to alter its operation, and as far as I am acquainted with them, they are not larger than their purpose demands. For, besides the sections to which I have referred in the Act are others directed to the purposes of the protection of the seamen when discharged for providing that they shall, if they are left in distress, be sent home in a certain manner and otherwise provided for by the action of the local executive. The regulations, as I understand them, are for that end only, and if there has been any misapprehension with regard to them, it has, I imagine, arisen from a little loose wording in the directions founded on them, which have been issued to the shipping master.

Rule absolute for a mandamus with cost.

From this they would see that the question had already been settled in Calcutta, and he was rather surprised that it was not generally known in Bombay. In his opinion there was as much reason, so far as they were concerned, for not allowing men to be discharged in England as in Bombay. Both were British ports, and if they (the shipmasters) wished to discharge a sailor they had not to take into consideration what the man would do after his discharge—whether he would become a tax on the people by going to the work-house or not. He for one would be the last to raise any objection to the regular course of business, provided he saw that it was conducted on fair principles, and that there was justice given to every man; but he thought justice was not retailed out in this place as it ought to be, and therefore he thought it was right that they should take action in this case.

Captain REES, of the *British Monarch*, thought action should have been taken regarding this matter long before. He did not believe the refusal of the Shipping Master was either legal or reasonable. As to the Bombay shipping office, he would say he had been master of a ship since 1854, and had never received less respect from any shipping master than he had received from Mr. Freeman, the shipping master of Bombay. (Hear, hear. "That's so.") and "Did you ever receive *any* respect from him?"

Captain WATSON, of the *David Malcolmson*, explained that the man belonging to his ship who had been referred to by the chairman wished to leave the ship and go to colonies. At the Shipping Office he (Captain Watson) had offered to take a man from the Sailors' Home in place of the one he wished to discharge, but the Shipping Master would not sanction it. There had been some correspondence on the subject, and to-day the Shipping Master had agreed to allow the man to be discharged when a ship was got to take him to the colonies. The Captain of the *Octavia* had now agreed to take the man to the colonies, and therefore he would get his discharge. Such a refusal he had never heard in any British consular port, far less in any British port. The Shipping Master's reason for refusing to sanction the man's discharge was that he did not wish to increase the number of men on shore, but he (Captain Watson) did not see how it could increase the number of men on shore if he left a man who could support himself and took away a man who had nothing. (A voice—"It would be an act of charity.")

The CHAIRMAN said he believed there had lately been a great many cases of refusal to sanction the discharge of men in this port, and gave an instance of one of his men who wanted his discharge, thinking he might better his circumstances in Bombay. This man had served him (the chairman) well, and he was very willing to grant his discharge, but the Shipping Office would not allow it, although the man had £35 due to him, and another man would have been taken from on shore to fill his place. This decision unquestionably operated to the disadvantage of good men and to the advantage of bad men. When a shipmaster entered into a contract with a man, it was distinctly understood that if there was a mutual desire they could part with one another. And it was very necessary that it should be so, because it was almost impossible that a crew of from 30 to 100 men could be cooped up in a ship together for 12 months without some quarrel occurring—in fact it was too much to expect of human nature—and it was unjust to keep them in a ship to fight like Kilkenny cats till there was nothing left. (Laughter and applause.) For himself he would freely give a little money for the sake of peace, and if he were living a shore he would be ready to subscribe towards the relief of those in distress. He did not understand how things were managed here, but he could not see why these sailors should be such a burden and annoyance to everybody as they seemed to. If the shipmasters were at liberty to discharge their men and ship men just as they wished, he believed there would be a better state of things in Bombay. If a sailor knew he would get his discharge when he asked it, there would be fewer demands for discharge; there would also be fewer men going to the police court and to jail. He had known many good men get their discharge by resolving to go to jail. The sailors' description of the jail was rather an amusing one; they called it their country house, where they were deprived of nothing but female society—(laughter)—and it was not to be wondered at that sailors would go to jail for a fortnight or a month with the object of accomplishing his purpose. He thought they would all agree with him in what he had said. (Hear, hear.) They should now consider the propriety of raising a fund for taking up this case if necessary. He did not know whether it would be necessary, but he thought it would be a good plan to get up a fund for the purpose of prosecuting any particular case. He himself had no personal interest in this case, as he would be leaving Bombay soon, and did not know whether he would ever come to this port again, but he was ready at all times to put his shoulder to the wheel to obtain justice. (Applause.)

Rev. W. BROWN KEER pointed out that there were a large number of distressed seamen in Bombay, and that he personally had applications for relief beyond all credit. The large number of men on shore, as Captain Miller had said, had caused some difficulty, and these men seemed to be in every one's way. He might say that during the last month Rs. 440-8 had been disbursed from the Shipping Office for the maintenance of such persons. (A voice—"Sober men?") Well, he certainly could not say they were sober men. He believed the men were led on by one another to refuse to work, and mentioned a recent instance where the carpenter of the *Sam Correa* had gone forward and said to several of the men, "Well, I don't intend to go to Amnesley Bay, and, if you don't, stick to me, and we will not go." This matter, he believed, was being considered at present by the authorities, and presented considerable difficulty even to them. A gentleman connected with the Magistracy with whom he had been talking the other day had told him he did not know whether legislation would make things better or not, but at all events he (Mr. Keer) could bear testimony to the trouble these men gave the people of Bombay.

Captain REES could not see why the people in Bombay should be less heavily taxed for loafers than the people in England.

Captain WATSON said that as regarded these loafers ashore he would give them a bit of his experience in another British possession. He had gone into Malta once with the ship lying on her beam ends, and four men wanted their discharge. He told them he would discharge them if he was allowed. Their discharge was sanctioned, and as he was in some difficulty he paid them in bills on the owners, and the Shipping Master offered to discount the bills for the men at 5 per cent. Some of the men wanted money to get drink, but the Shipping Master said he would not give them any. *He said he would pay* their board and lodging, and when they got another ship he would pay the balance of the money to their new captain on their behalf. (Hear, hear.) If that system could be carried out in Malta he did not see why it should not be carried out here. (Applause).

The following committee was then appointed to carry on any proceedings which might be necessary: Captains Houston, of the *Coimbatore*, Rees, of *British Monarch*, Boag, of the *Evelyn*, Watson, of the *David Malcolmson*, Raisbeck, of the *Irie*, Burns, of the *Ejercie*, Platts, of the *Mayram Degram*, Smith, of the *Indian Chief*, and Smith of the *Tiverton*.

The CHAIRMAN said the next thing would be to raise some money by subscription, and proposed that each should pay Rs. 10. He remarked that he did not think it was necessary for captains to pay this sum out of their own pockets, but that it should be charged to the owners of their ships. He would certainly charge his subscription to his ship, for he considered that in this movement he was as much doing his duty to his ship as when he was commanding on board.

Captain RAISBECK proposed that the Rev. Mr. Brown Keer should be secretary to the committee, and that any surplus of the money which was not used should be given to some charitable institution.

Captain BURNS complained of the way in which captains were treated in the Bombay Shipping Office. There was no accommodation for the captains; as they were just mixed up with the men every one could look over their papers while they were writing, and if a sailor had any animus against a captain he could insult him or knock him down easily in the Shipping Office, for there was no policeman there to keep order. (Hear, hear.) He thought there should be a place set apart into which captains could go to discharge or ship crews. (Hear, hear.)

Captain PLATTS thought this question of the accommodation at the Shipping Office was entirely foreign to the subject for the consideration of which they had met, though he could corroborate Captain Burns in all he had said.

Captain REES thought Captain Burns was perfectly right—(applause)—and that they should have a better place to sit down in the Shipping Office. He also thought a great deal more respect should be shown to ship captains than was shown at the Shipping Office. Sailors could, he said, easily insult or assault captains at the Shipping Office without anything being said by the Shipping Master or by any of his attelites.

Captain BOAG said he must take the part of the absent. Only that morning he had been told that in future loafers, boarding house keepers, and the like, are to be prohibited from entering the Shipping Office. (Applause, and a voice—"In future.")

The CHAIRMAN said that if they would allow him, he would say the subject just raised had nothing to do with the object for which they had met. (Hear, hear.) He did not know how far the Shipping Master was responsible for the state of matters at the Shipping Office, but as he went about the world he never found fault with anybody but one, when he did not get the respect which he thought was due to him, and that one person was himself; because he thought that they could always command respect to a certain extent. (Hear, hear.) It might be after all that they were looking for a great deal more respect than they were entitled to, and at all events other people's opinions of them were more likely to be just estimates than their own. He never cared one straw about any value he made of himself: he only valued himself as he found other people valuing him; and when they met with any such treatment as had been mentioned in the Shipping Office they might just merely put it down to the fact that they belonged to a class of men which did not command that respect which they expected, and whether they were entitled to it was a point of discussion. Of course they were entitled to a degree of respect, and he *had* thought in going into the Shipping Office that there might be a little more decency and order; but he belonged to a certain station of life, and if it was a part of his duty to go through lions and tigers he must do it, and if they bit him he could not help it. So far as the Shipping Master was concerned they did not know how far he was responsible for the state of matters. He did not think the Shipping Master was responsible for the refusal to allow seamen to be discharged, because he thought there must be some one in the background. The Shipping Master was no doubt responsible legally, but he did not know that he was responsible morally. He concluded by proposing that they should now set about getting up a subscription.

Captain REES asked who was to conduct the prosecution?

The CHAIRMAN said the committee would take up any existing or future case.

The meeting then unanimously elected Captain Cowen, late of the *Castle Eden*, to act as treasurer and secretary of the committee; and a subscription list was opened, Rs. 260 being raised by the shipmasters present.

Captain REES proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and Captain Miller having replied, the meeting broke up.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

SECOND DAY: FRIDAY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

The Sessions were resumed to-day at ten o'clock, when a special jury was empannelled for trial of the following case:—

A MUSSULMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Meya Sab wulud Mahomed Ali was charged with having murdered his wife on the 21st June. He pled not guilty, and as counsel stated he was unwell, was allowed to sit in the dock.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Farran for the defence.

The Advocate-General opened the case for the prosecution. He narrated the facts to be shown in evidence, and concluded by saying he had little doubt that, believing the main statement of the deceased when dying, they would come to the conclusion that this had been a gross case of murder. The man had cut his wife in twenty-two places and it was impossible to suppose that a man could inflict such wounds without knowing what would be the natural results, and without being guilty of some species of murder.

Awabhai, a widow, and mother of the deceased, was the first witness, and she deposed—I live at Mahim, and know the prisoner. His wife was named Ameerbai, and was my daughter. I last saw her on a Saturday about three months ago. I had gone to see her at her house, which is three or four houses from my father's and in the same line, and I then saw her on the verandah of her house. I next saw Ameerbai in the Jamsetjee Hospital, Bombay. She died seven days after that. At the time of her death she was fifteen years old. She was then quite lucky.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—Prisoner bore a good character, and I never knew him do any harm to any one.

By the Court—My daughter had been married for about three months. I had known the prisoner well before the marriage.

Goolam Mohideen Gunnee, the next witness, deposed—I am a milkman and live at Mahim. I know the prisoner and deceased. The latter was a guest at a marriage ceremony at my house on 20th June last. She came at ten o'clock and left between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, accompanied by her husband, who had come for her. He had scarcely remained any time at all, just coming to the verandah and calling for his wife.

Cross-examined—When prisoner called his wife he did not speak in an angry tone.

Goolam Mohideen Bala Curmalee—I live in the house next to prisoner's. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st I heard a voice say, "I have been struck. I am dead." I recognized this as the voice of prisoner's wife. I called out and then went into the prisoner's house. I found the deceased lying covered with blood. She answered my question, and in consequence I went to the chowkee. When I went into the room there was a light there, from a brass lamp on a box.

A deal of evidence was then led, principally as to the statements by prisoner to the policemen, he having said that a paramour had killed the deceased, and that he (prisoner) in defending her had been injured.

Dr. Gray, of the Jamsetjee Hospital, who had examined the wounds on the deceased, and conducted a post-mortem examination, described the injuries, and stated that there were twenty-two wounds on the body, all inflicted by a sharp instrument. One of these on the breast, and penetrating between the ribs, was sufficient to cause death. He also spoke to seeing the hand of the prisoner and having seen cuts upon it as if by grasping a knife.

Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Police Magistrate, deposed to taking the following deposition by the deceased on 21st June:—

I am a married woman and live at Wajawullee, in Mahim. My husband's name is Meya Sab wulud Mahomed Ali. He deals in parched gram and is a hawker. I was married to him at Mahim about three months ago. Ever since then I have lived with him in his house. Nobody else lives with us. We have not lived happily; on the contrary, he often quarrelled with me on account of his food and sundry domestic matters. Yesterday, at about 12 o'clock noon, my husband came home and brought a small penknife with him. He desired me to take care of it, and I kept it with me. There was a wedding at the house of one of our neighbours, and I was there till about midnight, when he, my husband, came and asked me to go home with him. I returned home with him accordingly. Before this he had got from me the aforesaid knife at about four o'clock in the afternoon. On my return home, my husband desired me to lie down on the bed. I said I would do so presently after I had washed my feet. On this he secured the door of the room in which we then were from inside with a lock, and with the aforesaid knife began to cut me. He cut me all over my body, especially about my chest, till I was in a pool of blood. I cried aloud but none came to rescue me. At last he opened the door and left with the knife. People then collected together, and I was brought by the police to this hospital. He was in liquor. I can hardly breathe, so mortally have I been wounded. I cannot say whether or not I shall survive.

Prisoner had afterwards been confronted with deceased and she identified him. The Magistrate afterwards read over the deposition in Mahrathi, but the prisoner declined putting any questions.

There was no evidence for the defence.

Mr. Farran then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He directed attention to the fact that the deceased in her statement had stated the time she gave an alarm as being immediately after she went home, whereas the witnesses stated it as at two o'clock. This was important as showing that she had not had a perfect recollection of the facts; and he had also to direct attention to the circumstance that when the declaration was taken the woman did not think herself dying, so that the same credence could not be given to it as to a dying statement. Then there was nothing to show that the wounds were not caused, as the prisoner had said when first apprehended, by a paramour of the woman—and considering this, and the long period that elapsed between the time when they left the house and when the cries were heard, he thought there was a probability in that statement. Therefore he asked them to consider carefully whether they thought that in the face of these difficulties and the error in the depositions, they could give such credence to the woman's statements as would enable them to say that the prisoner had murdered his wife. There was another thing to be considered and to which he would ask their careful attention. This man was indicted before them for murder, but still it was within their power to give a verdict, not for murder, but for the more simple crime of culpable homicide. This they might do even did they believe the woman's statement, but did they not believe her statements then it would be their duty to acquit the prisoner. He would ask them to throw aside the statement that prisoner had brought *home a knife* and got it from the deceased in the latter part of the day. There was nothing more natural than that a man should buy a knife and bring it home; but he thought it was straining the facts to make them support the consequence that he must have brought it for the purpose of a crime of a most infamous character. He thought they must altogether discredit that intention, especially since there was proof that husband and wife had lived so agreeably together, and the former had been known from his early youth as one that would be the last to commit such an atrocious crime as that which the prosecution had striven to bring home to him. What took place in prisoner's house that night no one knew except the man in the dock; but the circumstance that his hand was cut by the knife might have been occasioned by taking it from some one else, and pointed to the suggestion that the deceased had been the first aggressor, and that suggestion was strengthened by the discrepancy between the statements of the woman and those of some of the other witnesses. It might have been one of those quarrels between husband and wife that drive men to deeds of madness. That no one knew, but until this quarrel arose these two people had lived together in harmony and peace, and it must have been a strong cause that led this quietly disposed man to lift his hand against his wife. Therefore the learned gentleman concluded by a confident appeal to the jury to find that the prosecution had asked too strong a conclusion, and to give a verdict if not of acquittal then at least of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship then addressed the jury and read over his notes of the evidence.

The jury retired, but had to return to court for an explanation of the counts. After a further brief adjournment they returned and gave a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of the third count, but stating that they desired to recommend him to the mercy of the court on the ground of want of evidence as to malice or premeditation.

The third count of which the prisoner was found guilty was as follows—for murder by doing an act with the intention of causing bodily injury, and that the bodily injury intended to be inflicted was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

His Lordship remarked that he did not understand the recommendation, but he would forward it to the proper quarter.

The prisoner when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed said—My evidence has not been heard. I have two stamped documents that were prepared to my prejudice in my caste and I pray that enquiry may be instituted as to these.

His Lordship then said—In this case you have been convicted on, I think, very clear and satisfactory evidence, of having caused the death of your young wife, a girl of only fifteen years of age, to whom you had been married for only three months, and in a manner peculiarly atrocious.

Prisoner—I did not do it. I was not in the house at the time.

The Judge—And I do not think I should be doing my duty unless I passed upon you the heaviest sentence which the law allots to the crime of which you have been convicted. You have been defended by a learned and able counsel, and if there had been anything which could have been brought forward in your behalf calculated either to acquit you of the offence altogether or to extenuate the crime, I have no doubt he would have brought forward such evidence to me in the exercise of his discretion he has not thought it proper to call any witnesses in your behalf. That you were the man who committed this crime I have not the slightest doubt, and you had not when arrested given anything like a probable ground of provocation for the offence of which you are convicted. If your wife had been guilty of inconstancy, and that was the cause of your having attacked her in this cruel and treacherous manner, you could have given evidence of that. But you have not done so, and when you were brought before her, and her deposition was read to you, you did not venture then to repeat anything of the kind, or put a single question to her. I feel it to be my duty to direct that you be taken from the place where you now are to the place where you came, and that you be there, on a day hereafter to be named, hanged by the neck until you be dead. Any petition which you may wish to prefer for mercy must be preferred to the local government, and I shall forward to that government, if so requested, the recommendation of the jury that has been made to me, but not, as I think, on such grounds as can induce *me*, at all events, to give effect to it.

The following case was then tried before a Common Jury:—

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.—Tukee, woman, was charged with criminal breach of trust with regard to a gold necklace and other articles belonging to Soonabai Bapoo, on the 7th July, and Rama Mahadew was charged with dishonestly receiving the same knowing them to be stolen.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, the case on behalf of which was, that the female prisoner had lived with prosecutor for three years. Three months ago they were living in a chawl, and on prosecutor's returning one day he found that she had left with the ornaments and Rs. 30 in cash. The ornaments which he had lent to prisoner were those of prosecutor's wife, from whom he was now separated. The case against the male prisoner was that the woman had been found living with him, and that the property was in their joint possession.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the defence, and after hearing the evidence the jury said they would not trouble him to reply as they found there was no case against either prisoner.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning, when a European will be tried for murder.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 21ST AUGUST.

ABOUT noon yesterday the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Golconda," Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour, bringing the English Mail of 21st August. The "Golconda" left Suez on the 29th ultimo at 6-5 P.M., and arrived at Aden at 11-10 A.M. on the 4th inst., and sailed thence for Bombay at 6-20 P.M. the same day.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Major Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Miss Reeve, Mrs. Dale, and Messrs. Christopher, Lorell, J. Hunt, J. Atkinson, G. Trail, Barwise, J. Rumney, and E. W. Haswell.

From Marseilles.—Major Reay, Captain and Mrs. Brooke, and Messrs. W. B. Thornhill, R. C. Beynon, and W. B. Manson.

From Aden.—Cursetjee Eduljee, Mombareek, and Sheik Dawood.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Aug.* 21.)

PRIVATE letters represent the Queen as greatly improved in health by her daily rambles in the vicinity of Lucerne.

Northumberland-house, in the Strand, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, August 19.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the newly-accredited minister to England from the United States, has arrived in London.

A lamentable accident has occurred on the Holyhead line of the London and North-Western Railway. The express train with the Irish passengers came in collision with a truck carrying petroleum which exploded from the shock. Twenty-three persons were killed, and many wounded. Lord and Lady Farnham, with two daughters, are among the dead.

The Abyssinian honours have been distributed. General Russell and Colonel Merewether are to be created Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

The Emperor of the French reviewed his troops at the Tuileries on Friday, August 14. Lord Napier of Magdala was present.

The Emperor's fete on Saturday, August 15, was a failure in consequence of bad weather.

A shocking outrage is reported in Tipperary. Mr. Scully, going to serve notices of ejectment, was fired at and dangerously wounded; two of his attendants were shot dead, and three or four others wounded.

The Warrior and Royal Oak, when passing the Eddystone the other day, came in collision. Both vessels were injured, but no lives were lost.

Lord Erne is to have conferred upon him the ribbon of St. Patrick, which the demise of the Marquis of Downshire has placed at the disposal of the Government.

Sir Baliol Brett, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cleasby, Q. C., and Serjeant Hayes have been appointed judges under the new Bribery Act.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds.

Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., is a candidate for Marylebone.

Count Bismarck is still suffering from ill-health.

Colonel Pringle, of the Coldstream Guards, has met with his death on the Alps.

Mr. James Lowther, M.P., is the new Secretary of the Poor-law Board.

News has arrived of the Paraguayans having defeated the Brazilians and their allies in two very severe engagements.

The trial of Madame Rachel is proceeding before the Recorder in the Central Criminal Court.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army:—Major-General Charles Halane, Bengal Infantry—J. A. Grant, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service—Henry Dawson, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous:—General Sir George P. Wymer, K. C. B.—The Earl of Abergavenny—Sir George B. Pocock—Sir Claude W. G. de Crespigny—Sir H. Roddam Calder—Sir William H. Holmes—Lieutenant-General H. Blachley—Dr. Mackenzie—Dr. Duncan Forbes.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 21st AUGUST, 1868.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

General His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., to be Colonel-in-Chief, vice Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., deceased. Dated 3rd August, 1868.

2nd Dragoons.—Colin John Campbell, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Conrad W. Curling Finzel, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet Walter John Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Louis Rudd Stevenson, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Cornet Jacob Pieter Deneys Vaurenen, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Turner. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

14th Hussars.—Ensign Henry L'Estrange Malone, from the 23rd Foot, to be Cornet, vice Peel, promoted. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain Christopher Peach Pemberton to be Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Honourable Wenman Clarence Walpole Coke, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign and Lieutenant Henry John Elwes to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Pemberton. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Frederick Lorn Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Royal Artillery.—Major-General Robert Burn to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General H. A. Scott, deceased. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

TO BE COLONELS.

Lietenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arnold Thompson, vice Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot, removed as a General Officer. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Clerk, from the Supernumerary List, vice P. Maclean, retired upon full-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Matthew Charles Dixon, vice A. H. Graham, retired upon full-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Turner, C.B., vice R. H. Crofton, retired upon full-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Henry Fisher, vice Thomas Knox, retired upon full-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Singleton, vice Thompson. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Edmund Moyses Reilly, C. B., vice Dixon. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Boyd Saunders, vice Turner. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Charles Hodgkinson Smith, vice Fisher. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Captain Thomas Picton Turbervill, from the Supernumerary List, vice Singleton. Dated 2nd August 1868.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Clement Swinnerton Dyer, on the Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Second Captain and Adjutant Thomas Lloyd Still, vice Reidly. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Second Captain Joseph Hanwell, vice Saunders. Dated 22nd August 1868.

Second Captain Joshua Frederick Betty, vice Smith. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

TO BE SECOND CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant John Henry Blackley, vice Still. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant Robert Carstairs Drysdale, vice Hanwell. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry John Palliser, vice Betty. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

TO BE ADJUTANT.

Second Captain George Budd, vice Still. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Royal Engineers—Captain Edmund Southey (late Bombay), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Cowper, deceased. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Second Captain John Le Mesurier (late Bombay) to be Captain, vice Southey. Dated 17th June, 1868.

Lieutenant George Lane Cockburn Merewether (late Bombay) to be Second Captain, vice LeMesurier. Dated 17th June, 1868.

1st Foot—Ensign Arthur Howlett, from the 56th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Edward G. Drury, deceased. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

5th Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Major has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign Wilfred FitzAllan Way to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Manley Hill, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Samuel Boxwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Way. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

11th Foot—Ensign James Herbert Yule to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Frederic Astley, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Hamilton William Wetherell Spooner, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Yule. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

17th Foot—The third Christian name of Lieutenant Cottle is Harrington, not Harrington, as previously stated.

18th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Samuel Phillips, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bourne, transferred to the 43rd Foot—Dated 22nd August, 1868.

23rd Foot—Major Andrew Cathcart Bogle, from half-pay, late 10th Foot, to be Major, vice Charles Grantley C. Norton, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Captain George Phipps Prevost to be Major, by purchase, vice A. C. Bogle, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Francis Hutton to be Captain by purchase, vice Prevost. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign William Phibbs to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hutton. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Henry L'Estrange Malone, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Phibbs. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

31st Foot,—Lieutenant Rowley Richard Conway Hill to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant James, who resigns that appointment. Dated 22nd August 1868.

41st Foot,—Ensign Henry Eliot James to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harvey Hamilton Kelly, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 7th May, 1868.

Ensign Charles Stanley Champion Crespigny to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 3rd June, 1868, has been cancelled. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign Charles James Jamieson, from the 31st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Crespigny. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

43rd Foot,—Ensign Robert Colvill Jones Lyons to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Bingley Garland, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign Francis Hole Bourne, from the 18th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lyons. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

53rd Foot.—Ensign Benjamin McClintock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herbert Boyles Osborne, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Coare Mein, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McClintock. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

56th Foot—Ensign William Raymond Knox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Durell Sullivan, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Howlett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knox. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

75th Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon Robert Lindsay, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Joseph William Carter Neynoe Murphy, appointed to the Staff. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

98th Foot—Quartermaster A. Macqueen should have been described as Quartermaster-Serjeant 61st Foot, in Gazette, 31st July, 1868.

103rd Foot—The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated to the 25th March, 1868:—

Lieutenant H. F. Heathcote, and

Lieutenant W. C. Riddell.

Lieutenant Francis Macnaghten Leslie, from the 105th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Price, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign Donald Archibald Campbell, from the 83rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Shaw, promoted. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

105th Foot—Ensign Loraine Geddes Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie, transferred to the 103rd Foot. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign Henry Opie Woodhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Dale, transferred to the 107th Foot. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

107th Foot—Lieutenant George William Beresford, who has resigned his position as Probationer for the Staff Corps in India, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. M. De Lair Bean, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 1st November, 1867.

Lieutenant George Hay Dale, from the 105th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Abercrombie, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

4th West India Regiment—Lieutenant Ponsonby Sheppard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Tyler Gould, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Ensign George Froom to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sheppard. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

John Lenox Power, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Froom. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph William Carter Neynoe Murphy, from 15th Foot, be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Lindsay, M. B., appointed to 75th Foot. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

Half-pay—Major and Brevet Colonel William Humphreys Kirby, from half-pay, late 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated 17th April, 1868.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Field-Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Governor, vice Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., deceased. Dated 3rd August, 1868.

Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor, vice Field-Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Dated 3rd August, 1868.

Brevet Colonel Charles L. B. Maitland, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late of Grenadier Guards, to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Sir John M. Wilson, deceased. Dated 22nd August, 1868.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on 1st instant, of General Henry Alexander Scott, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery:—

Lieutenant-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., K. C. B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, to be General. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

Major-General Robert Burn, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

Colonel Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd August, 1868.

Brevet-Major William Lacy, unattached and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2

TRIAL OF MADAME RACHEL.

THE trial of Mdme. Rachel began at the Old Bailey on the 20th August. Shortly after ten o'clock the defendant was placed at the bar. She was described in the calendar as Sarah Rachel Leverson, and was stated to be forty-three years of age. She was allowed to be seated during the trial.

The indictment charged her with unlawfully obtaining by false pretences from Mary Tucker Borradaile divers large sums of money. She was also charged with obtaining divers goods by the same false pretences. Serjeant Ballantine was specially retained, with Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Straight, to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Serjeant Parry, and Serjeant Sleigh were specially retained, with Mr. Butler Rigby, for the defence.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and Serjeant Ballantine asked for a short delay, Mrs. Borradaile not having arrived. After a delay of about twenty minutes, Mrs. Borradaile was announced, and the case proceeded.

Serjeant Ballantine opened the case for the prosecution. He said the substantial charge was that the defendant had obtained a large sum of money from the prosecutrix by means of false pretences. He was bound to admit that the prosecutrix had exhibited a most astounding amount of credulity, and there was no doubt that she was a vain foolish woman, and that although she had long ceased to be young, she still believed that she might be made an object of fascination. They would, however, see her and judge for themselves upon this matter. The defendant was an illiterate woman; he believed she could neither read nor write, and it appeared that she had opened a pretentious shop in New Bond-street in 1866 where she professed to make ladies "beautiful for ever," and inserted advertisements to that effect in the newspapers, which he had no doubt were very successful. The prosecutrix was foolish enough to go to the prisoner, and she professed to make her beautiful, but the sum demanded for effecting this object was £1,000. The prosecutrix objected to this, and the prisoner then told her that a nobleman of high rank, Lord Ranelagh, had fallen in love with her from seeing her at her house, and that he would marry her, but that she must first be "made beautiful," and the prosecutrix foolishly consented to the proposition. In consequence of this representation the prosecutrix was induced to part with large sums of money, but possibly the whole amount did not go into the pocket of the defendant. The learned serjeant then proceeded to narrate the other circumstances that took place connected with the proceedings, and also with the pretended correspondence from Lord Ranelagh, and the following evidence was then adduced.

Mary Tucker Borradaile was then examined. She said:—I am the widow of Captain Borradaile. He served for a long time in India, and I resided there with him, and after his death I came to England. I saw the defendant first, through an advertisement, in 1864, and purchased some toilet articles of her. I saw her in 1865, and had a conversation with her about a sum of £170 that I had given her. I told her that I expected that she would do something for my skin for that money. She then told me that a gentleman loved me. I was surprised, and asked her who it was, and she replied "Lord Ranelagh," and she added that he had seen me both before and after my marriage, and she would introduce him to me; she said he was a very good man and a very rich man. I saw her again in two or three days, and she then said, "I will now introduce you to the man who loves you," and she opened a door and showed me a gentleman, who she said was Lord Ranelagh. I asked him if he was Lord Ranelagh, and he replied, "Yes; here is my card," and he handed me a card. I have seen Lord Ranelagh since, and he is the same gentleman the prisoner introduced me to. After the card had been given me the prisoner closed the door, and then said that Lord Ranelagh would make me a good husband. I have seen Lord Ranelagh at Mdme. Rachel's house several times, but I never spoke to him. After the first interview the prisoner told me to go and take a bath and then return to her, and I did so, and I found Lord Ranelagh in the shop; and the prisoner said that she must again introduce him to me, and she afterwards asked me if I should like to have him for a husband? I thought as he was such a good man and such a rich man that it would be a good thing for my daughter. The prisoner then told me that Lord Ranelagh had said to her that I should suit him, and should make him a good wife. About the beginning of June the prisoner told me that it was necessary I should be made "beautiful for ever" before I married Lord Ranelagh, and I think she said that he wished it. She also told me that if I did not marry him it would be money thrown away to be made beautiful for ever. I was to pay £1,000 to be made beautiful. At this time I had money in the funds. The prisoner introduced me to a solicitor named Haynes to arrange the affair. I sold out some stock and obtained about £900 and then went to the prisoner's house and saw her and Mr. Haynes, and the money I had obtained was handed to the prisoner. I gave a written order to Mr. Haynes to that effect, and the receipt now produced was handed to me. It was written at Mr. Haynes's office, and the prisoner put her mark to it. I had not at this time received any consideration whatever for this money. While this was going on the prisoner told me that we were to be married by proxy, and she explained that it was to be done by letters. She also told me that she had married two parties before by proxy, and that I should be the third. After this several letters were handed to me. They were signed William, and the prisoner told me that they would always be signed in that name in case any letters should be left about. I knew at this time that Lord Ranelagh's name was Thomas. The prisoner told me that all the letters came from Lord Ranelagh, and upon one occasion she gave me a small vinaigrette with a letter, and said that it belonged to his mother. (The witness then identified some letters that were produced, and said that the expression "granny" contained in them referred to the prisoner.) Nearly all the letters that I received were without date, and at the time I received one of them I had conferred with my family, and had also been in communication with Messrs. Lewis and Lewis. At this time I had parted with all my money and valuables. Nearly all the letters were in different handwritings, and some were signed Edward. At one time the prisoner told me that Lord Ranelagh had hurt his arm and could not write very well, and that some of the letters were written by his servant for him. In some of the letters a request was made that I should burn them. I wrote answers to the letters, but the prisoner always dictated what I wrote, and she kept the letters and said that she would deliver them herself. I noticed that the writing and spelling of the letters were very bad, and I mentioned the fact to the prisoner, and she said it arose from the servant having written them. A reference was made in one of the letters to Belgium, and the prisoner told me that she had been the means of preventing Lord Ranelagh from going to Belgium with the volunteers. During the period that these letters were passing the prisoner said I should require some lace for my marriage, and she ordered lace to the amount of £400 from a person named Bower, and it was sent to her. I never saw the lace, but I was sued for the amount by Bower, and was arrested and put into prison for the debt, and it was afterwards paid. In one of the letters I received from the supposed Lord Ranelagh allusion was made to this lace, but the amount was stated to be £35. One of the letters that was given to me by the prisoner contained a coronet and Lord Ranelagh's cypher, and the prisoner took it from me one day and refused to return it. I believe I received this letter in January or February, 1867, but I cannot say positively when I received it.

The examination and cross-examination of Mrs. Borradaile occupied the court till its rising. The evidence given by her in the latter part of the day was of a piece with what is reported above and did not contain many new facts. "On one occasion" (she said) "I remember Mdme. Rachel bringing me a lighted cigar, and saying that Lord Ranelagh's love for me was as ardent as it." Mr Digby Seymour directed his cross-examination mainly to the numerous letters which Mrs. Borradaile admitted having written. The whole of these she declared were written to Mdme Rachel's dictation. "I really think" (said the witness) "she bewitched me." In one letter, purporting to be addressed to Lord Ranelagh, was the sentence, "It is well known in Pembrokeshire that I had been living with you for some months." She had never, she said, lived with Lord Ranelagh. She had always conducted herself well, and no one could come forward to disprove it. The witness, on being re-examined by Serjeant Ballantine, said the letters were put into envelopes by Mdme. Rachel, who fastened them herself. She never had any notion that Mdme. Rachel was keeping them in her own possession. She had never heard anything about peeping at ladies in a bath. Mdme. Rachel did say something about herself. Was she obliged to repeat the name that was mentioned? It was that of Lord Ranelagh. Mdme. Rachel said that in the eyes of the Almighty he was as good as her husband, because he had seen her a dozen times in her bath. She had also said that Lord Renelagh had circulated a report that he was the father of her first child. She had never borrowed a single shilling of Mdme. Rachel in her life.

The first witness called on the following morning was James Minton, a lad, who said—I know the prisoner. I used to go in the evening to write letters for her. After I had written the letters I gave them to the prisoner. I copied one letter and gave it to the prisoner, and she handed it to a young gentleman, and he said he would make a better one, and folded it up and put it in his pocket, and Mdme. Rachel said that it was written like a schoolboy. I have heard Mrs. Borradaile's name mentioned, and they said they expected to see her there. (The witness here identified some of the love-letters sent to Mrs. Borradaile as those which he had written or copied.)

Mr. Joseph Haynes said—I am a solicitor, and am acquainted with Mdme. Rachel, and I am the mortgagee of the house she occupied in New Bond-street. I have known her from 1866. In June of that year she came to my chambers with Mrs. Borradaile and said that the lady owed her £800, and if I would sell out some stock she would pay me the rent that was owing, £125. In consequence of this I went with Mrs. Borradaile to the Bank of England on the following day, and sold out stock which realized £963 odd. The cheque of the stockbroker was handed to me, and I paid it in to my own bankers'. Mrs. Borradaile called again at my office on the 14th of June, and subsequently I acted for her in raising some money upon property belonging to her at Streatham. I raised £1,340 for her upon that property, Part of this money, between £800 and £900, was paid by me to Mdme. Rachel at once, and the remainder was also subsequently paid to her. I sent in an account afterwards to Mrs. Borradaile by which a balance was made due from her of £544, and she executed a mortgage deed to secure that amount. The property was subsequently sold, and the sum realized, I think, was £1,400. This sum was devoted to paying off the mortgage and other matters, and a sum of £700 was handed by me to Mdme. Rachel. At the time I debited Mrs. Borradaile with £544, I did not owe her £900, because I had an order from her to pay Mdme. Rachel £1,400, which she said she owed her. I know nothing about the bond for £1,600 that was subsequently executed.

Cross-examined: In September, 1866, Mdme. Rachel had received about £700, or half the amount to which she was said to be entitled. Mrs. Borradaile said she wanted money to pay her debts, and she also told me that she owed Mdme. Rachel £800 for money that she had paid for her. Mrs. Borradaile told me she had given Mdme. Rachel bills and I O U's for the £1,400, which were to be given up when the amount was paid. In July, 1866, Mrs. Borradaile told me she was going to be married to her cousin, Captain Edwards, who was a relation of Lord Kensington. Mdme. Rachel about this time had a noisy scene with Mrs. Borradaile, and told her she was squandering her money upon ther paramour, and to my surprise she was silent when the accusation was made. I had previously told Mdme. Rachel that she ought to be ashamed of herself for making such an accusation against Mrs. Borradaile.

Re-examined: I was mistaken in saying that I had paid £700 to Mdme. Rachel by the beginning of September. In point of fact I only paid her £480.

Mr. Haynes said he wished to contradict a statement that was made by Mrs. Borradaile the previous day, that the receipt for "beautifying the prosecutrix" was signed in his office. He denied that this occurred.

Lord Ranelagh was then called. He said—My name is Thomas Heron Jones. I am known as Viscount Ranelagh. I have been at Mdme. Rachel's shop, but I certainly never promised marriage to Mrs. Borradaile. I never borrowed money of her.

Serjeant Ballantine: Did you ever ask her for money? Lord Ranelagh: Certainly not.

Serjeant Ballantine: Did you ever send her a letter with a coronet on the paper? —Lord Ranelagh: Certainly not. I do not use paper with a coronet on it.

Cross-examined: I am very glad to explain why I went to Mdme. Rachel's. I merely went from curiosity to see a person who had obtained a large sum of money from a lady some time before and which was the subject of an action. I certainly did not go to be enamelled.

Mr. Seymour: Did you ever hand her your card?—Lord Ranelagh: Certainly not. I did see her once in the shop, but had no communication whatever with her, and I certainly did not give her my card.

Mr. Seymour: Did you receive any letters from her?—Lord Ranelagh: Mrs. Borradaile made a claim upon me in November, 1867, and I immediately communicated with my solicitor. I had never received any letter previously from Mrs. Borradaile. I received several letters afterwards, and I produce all that I have.

Re-examined: I am quite sure I never handed a card to Mrs. Borradaile. I have never seen Mdme. Rachel or her daughter, or any one connected with her, at any other place but her own shop. I say this emphatically.

Colonel William Edwardes said—I am distantly connected by relationship with Mrs. Borradaile, but I know nothing whatever of these transactions. I am anxious to make this statement.

Mr. Smith, the landlord of the house in George-street, Hanover-square, where Mrs. Borradaile lived for three years, deposed that she was most regular in her habits, and was not visited by any male friends. Only one gentleman used occasionally to come and see her.

Mr. Alexander Cope said—I am brother-in-law to Mrs. Borradaile, and in consequence of something I heard I came up to London to see her in September, 1866. She made a statement, and I went to see Mdme. Rachel, and said that my object was to ascertain what she had been receiving such large sums from Mrs. Borradaile for. She asked me to come again at two o'clock. My wife and Mrs. Borradaile were with me. I repeated my question, and asked if there was any truth in the statement relating to Lord Ranelagh. She denied having received the money, and I said we had better leave the place and put the matter in the hands of a solicitor. Mdme. Rachel did not say a word about Mrs. Borradaile owing her money.

Mrs. Borradaile was recalled at the request of Mr. Digby Seymour, and she was further cross-examined in reference to a statement she had made on a card and in a letter, relative to the dates on which her two children were born, and which she said was dictated by Mdme. Rachel. A number of envelopes addressed "Captain William Edwards," care of Mrs. Lilley, were put into her hand, and she admitted that the addresses were written by her. Several other letters were also shown to her, and she admitted they were written by her. In one of these letters the prosecutrix stated that she felt compelled to sell her property in order to pay her debts. In another she assured "Dear William" that she had never mentioned his name to Lewis and Lewis. The object of these letters was to show that the prosecutrix was really in correspondence with some strange man, and that her statement in relation to Lord Ranelagh was not the truth. A letter written by the witness to Lord Ranelagh, in which she called him "Her own dear Tom," and said she knew that he loved her, but he must remember that she was loved by another man. She also reminded him that he had seen her in her bath in Davies-street, and she was afraid he was "a naughty old Tommy." In another letter written by the witness to Lord Ranelagh she referred to another person as being "William," and requested Lord Ranelagh not to compromise him. She also said, "You know I love William dearly, but I have not been unkind to you, you donkey." She likewise stated that William told her he should win all her money back next year if the horses ran that he had backed, and that the Marquis of —— had lost more money in one day than her poor William ever saw." One of the letters contained a recommendation to "dear Tommy" to take the cough mixture and put flannel on his chest.

Mrs. Borradaile: Every word contained in these letters was dictated by Mdme. Rachel. I know nothing of any man named William. The only man I was introduced to was Lord Ranelagh.

By Serjeant Ballantine: These letters were all written at Mdme. Rachel's shop; sometimes she found the paper and at others I provided it. It was Mdme. Rachel who told me that Lord Ranelagh had a cough and sore throat, and I thought flannel would do him good. I frequently asked Mdme. Rachel what her object was in inducing me to write such silly letters, and she said I must do as she told me, and that it was the only way that I should be able to get on.

The Recorder asked the witness if she could give any explanation for saying "You know that I love William dearly, and I have not been unkind to you."

Mrs. Borradaile: I understood it was to create jealousy.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Digby Seymour then proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He said he should not call any witnesses, for he did not see that there were any who could be called who could throw any light upon the matter. The only person who could give an account of the transaction was the prisoner, and her mouth was closed. The learned counsel went on to complain of the prejudice excited against his client by the reports which had been spread about the baths in her house, and the possibility of those who enjoyed them being overlooked. For these reports he declared that there was no foundation. He ridiculed the notion that a woman who could not write (as it was admitted the prisoner could not), and who, it was suggested, could not even read, should have dictated Mrs. Borradaile's letters. These letters, he insisted, were composed as well as written by Mrs. Borradaile, who, he remarked, was not the simple, guileless individual she was represented to be by the prosecution. Her denial that she composed the letters he asked the jury to regard as falsehood. As to the prejudice which was felt against Mdme. Rachel because she professed to make ladies "beautiful for ever," if ladies would not be satisfied with such charms as nature gave them, he urged that it was they, and not his client, who ought to be blamed.

The learned counsel was still speaking when our report left.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11 15/16d.	"
" 3 do.		1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 11d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Zanzibar.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.			
12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	3½ "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be sold in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11 15/16d.	"
" 3 do.		1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 11d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Zanzibar.

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6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	3½ "

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If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be sold in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
3	do.	1s. 11d.	"
2	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1	do.	1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		1s. 10 3/4d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted some by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering of Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act* 1862, 23*rd March* 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.		
"	6	"	"	5 "
"	12	"	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES VINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buil dings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ltd.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac	Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of		1 doz. each
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ..	1 "
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do ..	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Box

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET	in cases of		1 doz. each
Do.	(St. Julien)		1

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	" 21
	Margaux	" 18
	St. Emilion	" 20
	St Estephe	" 20
	Haut Sauternes	" 20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	" 20
	Chateau Leoville	" 25
	Grand Chateau Larose	" 25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	" 25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	" 30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE,	Quarts	Rs.
Champagne ..... Titus Newhouse ...	"	18
do. Rose	"	20

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg F. Kehrmann.	Quarts		34
do. Hock		do.	" 22
do. Moselle		do.	" 23
do. Moselle Muscatel		do.	" 22
do. Moselle No. 2 ..... Titus Newhouse			" 30
do. Moselle No. 1		do.	" 22
do. Moselle No. 2		do.	Pints 31
do. Moselle No 1		do.	" 23

STILL HOCK.

Laubenheimer ..... G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts		15
Liebfraumilch		do.	" 20
Hoxheuteil Steinwein		do.	" 20
Marcobrunner		do.	" 26
Queen Victoria Vineyard.		do.	" 48
do.		do.	" 54
Schloss Johannisberg ... Gebr. Schmits			" 36

CLARETS.

St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.	Quarts		9
Chateau Puissequin St. Emilon R. G. Hobbs & Co. ..			17
do. do Issau ..... R. G. Hobbs & Co			34
Margaux		do.	" 12
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion ...		do.	" 23
Bages Panlinc		do.	" 34
Milon Panliac		do.	" 34
Vraycanon ..... H. and C. Balaresque.			" 24
Chateau de Frauds ...		do.	" 19
Chateau Larose ..... H. Hernozant			" 24
Chateau Leoville ...		do.	" 19
Do. Bellevue ...		do.	" 14
St. Estephe		do.	" 12
St. Emellion		do.	" 10
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc Monthenil Franc Fils Aine		do.	" 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux 1865		do.	" 24
Bommes Lanterne Superior		do.	" 36

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4 ..... Titus Newhouse...	Quarts.		26
Port Wine " 2		do.	" 22
do. " 3		do.	" 28
Ginger Wine		do.	" 17
Brandy ..... H. Hibelot & Co.			" 18
do.		do.	" 20
do. ..... R. G. Hobbs & Co.			" 18
do.		do.	" 24
Old Cognac		do.	" 30
Vermuth Superior		do.	" 16
Absynthe		do.	" 30
Burgundy Port		do.	" 12
do.		do.	" 16
Best Old Cognac		do.	" 30
do. ..... Blanchy Freres & Co.			" 20
Old Cognac		do.	" 22
Brandy ..... John Bakes			" 15
Old Champagne Cognac ... H. & C. Balaresque.			" 22
Beer (4 doz. Case) ..... H. Deitjan			" 20
Bonekamp of Baagbitter			" 20

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Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
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